

طاهر البياتي

اللغة الانكليزية بطريقة مبسطة

للقراء بمستوى الابتدائية والمتوسطة
والاعدادية
ولمن يريد تعلم اللغة الانكليزية

هذا الكتاب عرض في المعرض الدولي للكتاب في القاهرة
وعليه طلب من قبل الجالية العربية في بعض الدول الاوربية
وامريكا واستراليا ونيوزيلنده

بالتعاون مع مفتديات عينكاوة
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ENGLISH
IN
A SIMPLIFIED
WAY

Grammar

Drills

Letter Writing

Proverbs

Riddles

Translation

Idioms

This book has been displayed in the international book-show in Cairo. It is in demand by the Arab community in some European countries, America, Australia and New Zealand.

right, sight, height, light, might, tight, flight, bright, weight, daughter,
neighbour, ought, fought, taught, caught, bought, brought, sought, naughty

تنبيه : الحرفان gh يلفظان /f/ (ف) في draught, laughter ولا يلفظان في drought جفاف .

(ج) الحرفان ph يلفظان عادة /f/ مثل :

phone, telephone, photo, photograph, phrase, philosophy, pharmacy,
physics, Philip, Ralph, elephant, geography, nephew orphan, sulphur

ولكن الحرفين ph يلفظان /p/ في كلمة shepherd الراعي.

4. /g/ as in : ٤. الرمز الصوتي /g/ يلفظ (گ) كما في النماذج الآتية :

get /g/ , go, ghost /g/, ago, again, legal, elegant, beg, egg, leg ساق

ملاحظات (أ) عند وجود الحرف n في نهاية الكلمة وقبله g فان الـ g لا يلفظ عادة مثل : sign, resign,

design, foreign, sovereign, campaign, consign, reign,

consignment (ب) يلفظ الـ g في ignore, recognize في signature, signal, resignation,

(ج) لاحظ أن الـ g يلفظ ج /dʒ/ في مجموعة من الكلمات مثل :

gem, germ, gentle, general, genuine, genius عبقری , George, engine, origin,
region, religion, digit, logic, apology, zoology, advantage, usage

ويُلفظ الـ g عادة (ج) إذا جاء في نهاية الكلمة وبعده e مثل :

age, page, cage, stage, strange, village, message, manage, wage, edge, judge,
bridge, college, huge, marriage, fridge, knowledge, arrange يرتب

(م) لاحظ تلفظ ما يلي : (گ) /g/ angle زاوية : (ج) /dʒ/ angel ملاك

5. /h/ as in ٥. الرمز الصوتي /h/ يلفظ (هـ) كما في النماذج الآتية :

he /h/, has, hat, behind, behave, perhaps

تنبيه : لا يلفظ الـ h في الكلمات الآتية oh, hour, honourable, honour, honest, rhombus

dishonest, shepherd, vehicle, heir, exhibition, exhibit, exhaust,

forehead /forid/ جبين Basrah, Sarah, ah, oh لا يلفظ الـ h إذا جاء في نهاية الكلمة مثل :

6. /k/ as in : ٦. الرمز الصوتي /k/ يلفظ (ك) كما في النماذج الآتية :

key /k/, king, keep, skin, sky, monkey, book, look, like, back /k/, clock, sick

تنبيه : لا يلفظ الـ k إذا جاء في بداية الكلمة وجاء بعده الحرف n مثل :

knife, know, knew, known, knell, kneel, knee, knock, knowledge, knot,

knob, knight, knit بحرك

لاحظ أن الـ q يلفظ (ك) مثل :

quite, quiet, equal, liquid, quick, queen, cheque /k/ صك

ب. يُلفظ الحرف L مقفلاً أي ثقيلًا ويسمى dark L أو heavy L إذا جاء بعده صوت صحيح أو جاء في آخر الكلمة. مثل : child, milk, film, almost, already, always, also, sail, wheel, feel, oil, boil, girl, all, pull, call, fall, real ...
تنبيه : إذا كان الـ e في نهاية الكلمة لا يلفظ فإن الـ L قبله يلفظ مقفلاً. مثل : people, sale, apple, table, smile, while

ويُلفظ الـ L ثقيلًا في الأفعال الآتية وما يشبهها لأن الـ e بعد الـ L لا يلفظ : travelled, filled, controlled, failed, smiled, sailed

8. /m/ as in : أ. الرمز الصوتي /m/ يلفظ (م) كما في النماذج الآتية : man, /m/, moon, money, lamp, among, family, Tom, came, home, ...

9. /n/ as in : أ. الرمز الصوتي /n/ يلفظ (ن) كما في النماذج الآتية : no /n/, now, near, under, any, only, man, can, run, done, ...
لا يلفظ الـ n إذا جاء في نهاية الكلمة وكان قبله m. مثل :

autumn, column, damn, condemn, solemn وقدر

10. /p/ as in : أ. الرمز الصوتي /p/ يلفظ (پ) كما في النماذج الآتية : put /p/, push, pull, open, April, apple, cup, jump, shepherd /p/

لاحظ أن الـ p لا يلفظ في /kæbəd/ pneumatic, pneumonia, receipt, psychology, cupboard

11. /r/ as in : أ. الرمز الصوتي /r/ يلفظ (ر) كما في النماذج الآتية : rat /r/, red, ring, rob, rub, bread, bring, broad, three, free, cry, very, direct, forest, forum منتدى

متى يلفظ الـ r ومتى لا يلفظ : When to pronounce the sound 'r' :

The 'r' is pronounced when it is followed by a vowel sound; otherwise it is mute. صامت

الشرح : ١. انتبه إلى ما بعد الـ r فإذا كان هناك صوت علّة a e i o u أو y فإن الـ r يلفظ. مثل : race, travel, afraid, general, orange, rest, dream, tree, green, restaurant, correct, interest, ride, drink, friend, ORIGIN, from, rob, zero, rub, true, every, carry, sorry, story, cry, try, married, WORRIED, buried دفن

تنبيه : لا يلفظ الـ r في iron ولكنه يلفظ في IRONY نهكم

٢. إذا لم يأت بعد الـ r صوت علّة بل جاء صوت صحيح (حرف صحيح) فإن الـ r لا يلفظ. مثل : art, arm, army, card, hard, dark, bark, park, part, verb, heard, girl, first, bird, birth, fork, short, forty, work, word, world, hurt, morning, eastern, western, northern, southern, forward, airport, Thursday, Saturday, cars, chairs, corners, George, Ford, Charles /t/a : lz/

ولكن عند وجود حرف صحيح مثل s, r, n قبل المقطع sion فان الـ s في sion يُلفظ عادة (ش) /s/ مثل : dimension, expansion, tension, pension / mansion /
 inversion, version, mission, discussion, passion, permission, admission.
 profession, session, expression, procession, impression, depression ...
 وكذلك مع /r/ ضغط pressure .

٢٠. الرمز الصوتي /dʒ/ يُلفظ (ج) والحرف ز يُلفظ ج. مثل :
 20. /dʒ/ as in ; jump, join, June, enjoy, major, injure يزدي

لاحظ ان الـ d يلفظ ج في جندي graduate, gradual, educate, education, soldier

٢١. الرمز الصوتي /ð/ يُلفظ (ذ) والحرفان th يلفظان (ذ) في مجموعة
 21. /ð/ as in : من الكلمات . مثل : the /ð/, this, these, that, those, they, although,
 يلفظ other, southern, father, mother, with, smooth, booth, soothe

٢٢. الرمز الصوتي /θ/ يُلفظ (ث) والحرفان th يلفظان (ث) . مثل :
 22. /θ/ as in : thin /θ/, thick, three, thorn, throne, theatre, athlete, author, nothing,
 both, truth, north, mouth, health, wealth, twelfth, length طول
 لاحظ تلفظ ما يلي : breath /θ/, breathe /ð/ ; cloth /θ/, clothes /ð/ ;
 worthy /ð/, worth /θ/ ; bathe /ð/, bath /θ/

٢٣. الرمز الصوتي /ŋ/ يُلفظ (إنك) والصوتان nk و ng يلفظان عادة (إنك) . مثل :
 23. /ŋ/ as in :

sing /ŋ/, long, bring, among, going, angry, finger, English, single,
 ink /ŋ/, think, bank, thank, uncle /ʌŋkl/ عم، خال

٢٤. الحرف /j/ يستعمل كرمز صوتي ويُلفظ (ي) والحرف y في بداية الكلمة
 24. /j/ as in : يلفظ (ي) ويعتبر صوتاً صحيحاً . مثل : yes /j/, yet, you, year, young, yesterday,
 وكذلك في beyond تنبيه : اذا كان الـ u (أو eu) في بداية الكلمة يُلفظ (ي) فانه يعتبر
 صوتاً صحيحاً. وفي الكلمات الآتية لاحظ ان الـ u (أو eu) يُلفظ (ي) :

university /j/, unit, unity, union, unite, united, , unify, universe,
 uniform, use, useful, usage, usual, usurer, urine, uterus, utilize, usurp,
 utility, utensil, Europe, Euphrates الفرات

تنبيه : في مجموعة من الكلمات الحرفان ea يُلفظان /e/ مثل :

head /e/, dead, sweat, health, wealth, bread, breath, deaf, weapon,
weather, heavy, thread, threat, spread, leapt, dealt, meant, dreamt,
measure, pleasure, treasure, instead, breakfast, jealous, stealth,
feather, leather, realm, meadow مرعى

لاحظ ان وسط الفعلين says, said يُلفظ /e/ .

4. /i/ as in : . ٤. الرمز الصوتي /i/ يُلفظ كما تلفظ بداية كلمة it . مثل :

ill /i/, if, is, sit, hit, did, wisdom. build /i/, guilty /i/, orange /i/, surface,
private, manage, damage, passage, message, marriage, average,
character, perfect (adj), deliver, witness, beyond, event, college كلية

لاحظ ان الـ y في نهاية مجموعة من الكلمات يُلفظ /i/ . مثل :

very /i/, every, story, only, any, money, carry, marry, lady, happy,
study, copy, sorry, worry, bury يدفن

ويوجد الصوت /i/ في : portrait, mountain, bargain, captain, fountain,
forfeit, cuneiform, foreign, physics, symbol, system, women /wimin/,
cylinder, pyramid هرم

5. /i:/ as in : . ٥. الرمز الصوتي /i:/ يُلفظ طويلاً كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة meet . مثل :

even /i:/ , evening, equal, evil, region, feet, deed, need, tree, three,
free, me, he, she, we, be

ويوجد هذا الصوت في ei, ie . مثل : believe, niece, field, yield, thief, relieve,
shield, achieve, ceiling, deceive, receive, seize, conceive, perceive ...

تنبيه : الحرفان ea يلفظان عادة كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة meet . مثل :

eat /i:/, easy, each, eager, east, beach, beak, beat, breach, breathe,
deal, dream, heat, heal, meal, mean, meat, peak, seat, wheat, weak,
beast, teach, team, steam, stream, treat, least, tea, sea, yeast خميرة

ويوجد هذا الصوت في key /i:/, people, legal, fever, complete, we've,

machine, magazine مجلة

لاحظ تلفظ ما يلي: LEAD (V) /i:/ يقود ، LEAD (N) /E/ معدن الرصاص

LEVEL /E/ مستوى : LEVER /I:/ عتلة

6. /o/ as in : الرمز الصوتي /o/ يُلفظ كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة hot . مثل : orange /o/, on, off, offer, office, not, body, God, gone, song, beyond, bother, lost, loss, cough /o/ يسعل
 لاحظ أن الـ a يُلفظ /o/ في بعض الكلمات مثل : watch, what, want, wash, was, bald, swan, quality, quantity, quarrel, yacht /jot/ يخت
 7. /o:/ as in : الرمز الصوتي /o:/ يُلفظ طويلاً كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة door . مثل : order /o:/, or, orient, ought, fork, short, morning, port, storm, north, born, worn, torn, store, sort, shore, more, nor, for, corner, sworn, floor أرض الغرفة
 يوجد هذا الصوت في ou مثل : bought, brought, fought, thought, sought, court, course, source, four, pour, your ...
 يوجد في oa مثل : autumn, abraded, broad, board : au يوجد في مثل : August, author, daughter, cause, taught, caught, fault, launch, laundry
 لاحظ أن الـ a يُلفظ /o:/ في مجموعة من الكلمات . مثل : also, all, almost, always, already, alter, water, fall, call, ball, tall, hall, wall, salt, stall, warn, false, small, talk, walk, ward, chalk, towards, award, reward, quarter ..
 لاحظ أن aw تلفظ عادة /o:/ مثل : awful, dawn, drawn, draw, jaw, law, saw, raw
 8. /u/ as in : الرمز الصوتي /u/ يُلفظ قصيراً كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة book . مثل : foot /u/, good, cook, stood, look, wood, wool, soot, brook, hood, hook took, crook محتال
 يوجد هذا الصوت في الـ u . مثل : put, pull, push, bush, bull, full, butcher, sugar, يوجد هذا الصوت في ou مثل : should, would, could, wolf
 لاحظ تلفظ ما يلي : woman /wumən/ ; women /wimin/
 9. /u:/ as in : الرمز الصوتي /u:/ يُلفظ طويلاً كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة room . مثل : ooze /u:/, boot, spoon, moon, noon, soon, food, school, loose, cool, root, stool, fool, pool, too ...
 يوجد هذا الصوت في الـ u مثل : rude /u:/, rule, June, flu, blue, true, clue, cube, tube, acute, tune, music, solution /u:/ ...
 soup /u:/, group, you, youth, through, wound ... يوجد في u

gold, home, won't, don't, hole, whole, phone, telephone, hotel, tone, alone, close, joke, motor, broke, broken, chose, chosen, drove, hold, rode, rose, sold, spoke, spoken, stole, stolen, told, wrote, poet, poem, soldier, tomato, potato, so, no, go, ago, hero, also, zero, piano, kilo, though /ou/, although, shoulder, soul الروح : مثل ou في الصوت في ou مثل : الروح لاحظ تلفظ ما يلي : hope /ou/, hop /o/ ; cost /o/ بكلف , ساحل coast /ou/ , اقمشة clothes /ou/ z/ ملابس , bow (v) /au/, bow (n) /ou/ ; clothes /ou/ z/ ملابس , 8. /uə/ as in : poor كما يُلفظ وسط كلمة poor مثل : sure /uə/, ensure, cure, pure, tour, tourist, during, endure, عرضي steward /juə/, you're /juə/, fewer /fjuə/, newer /njuə/, doer, casual

How the suffix 's' is pronounced كيف يُلفظ الـ s المضاف الى نهاية الكلمة

The letter 's', when added to the end of a word, has three different sounds : /s/, /iz/, /z/ as follows:

عند اضافة s (أو es أو 's) الى نهاية الكلمة فإن الـ s يُلفظ بثلاثة أصوات مختلفة هي : /z/, /iz/, /s/ كما في النماذج الآتية وقس عليها :
 ١. إذا انتهت الكلمة بالأصوات /f/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /θ/ ث فإن الـ s المضاف اليها يُلفظ /s/ (س). مثل :
 تنبيه : يجب الانتباه والنظر الى ما قبل الـ s و 's, es المضافة وذلك لمعرفة الصوت الذي تنتهي به الكلمة لمعرفة كيف يُلفظ الـ s. فمثلاً كلمة takes تنتهي بالصوت k لذلك فإن الـ s يُلفظ /s/ س.

roof :roofs /s/, chiefs, proofs, gulfs, safes, looks /s/, books, cakes, rocks, clocks, Jack's, clinics, lamps /s/, Philip's, cups, hopes, wants /s/, writes, Let's, Pat's, it's, months /s/, cloths, breaths, births, deaths, depths, wealths, widths, fifths, twelfths, Smith's ...

لاحظ ان الـ gh تُلفظ (ف) في coughs /s/, laughs /s/ وان الـ ph تُلفظ (ف) مثل : photographs /s/, paragraphs /s/, Ralph's /s/ ch تُلفظ (ك) في : aches /s/, stomachs, monarchs, epochs ...

Riddles حَزَوْرَات

١. Which is the longest word in English? ما هي أطول كلمة في اللغة الأنكليزية؟
٢. What makes oil boil? ما الذي يجعل الزيت يغلي؟
٣. 'Civilization' is a long word. How do you spell it? civilization كلمة طويلة. كيف تنهجأها ؟
٤. Why is the river rich? لماذا النهر غني؟
٥. Why are artists so careful to sign their pictures? لماذا يحرص الفنانون على وضع توقيعاتهم أسفل الصور التي يرسمونها ؟
٦. Six tea cups were on the table. Two broke. How many remained? هذه الخزرة تذكر شفهاً.
٧. Twenty sick soldiers were in hospital. Ten left. How many remained? هذه الخزرة تُذكر شفهاً .
٨. What can you see in the middle of the sea? ماذا تستطيع أن ترى في وسط البحر ؟
٩. What is there at the end of the road? ما الذي يوجد في نهاية الطريق؟
١٠. Susy's sister saw seven sailors wearing seven socks. How many s's are there in that? هذه الخزرة تُذكر شفهاً.
١١. They eat what they can and they can what they can't. اشرح هذه الجملة.
١٢. An electric train is running at the speed of 90 miles an hour. If the wind blows against it at the speed of 90 miles an hour, in what direction does the smoke of the train go? قطار كهربائي يسير بسرعة ٩٠ ميلاً في الساعة. فإذا كانت الريح تهب ضده بسرعة ٩٠ ميلاً في الساعة أيضاً، ففي أي اتجاه يذهب دخان القطار؟
١٣. What has eighty-eight keys but can't unlock a single door? ما الشيء الذي لديه ثمانية وثمانون مفتاحاً ولكنه لا يستطيع فتح باب واحدة؟
١٤. Why does the Statue of Liberty stand in the harbour of New York? لماذا يقف تمثال الحرية في ميناء نيويورك؟
١٥. Ask a friend to think of a number, but not to tell you what it is. Tell your friend to multiply the number by 2, add 27, subtract 3, divide by 2 and take away the number he first thought of. The answer will be...

(Ginn Mathematics – Level 5)

١٥. أطلب من صديقك أن يفكر برقم ولا يخبرك به. أطلب منه أن يضرب ذلك الرقم بـ ٢ ثم يضيف ٢٧ ويطرح ٣ ثم يُقسّمه على ٢ وبعد ذلك يطرح الرقم الذي فكّر به أولاً. الجواب سيكون... (راجع الأخوة)

أجوبة الحزورات

1. 'Smiles' - because there's a mile between the first and the last letters .

١. كلمة smiles هي أطول كلمة في اللغة الأنكليزية لأنه يوجد ميل بين الحرف الأول والحرف الأخير
(الميل يساوي حوالي ١٦٠٩ أمتار)
٢. الحرف 'b' - لأنه إذا أضيف إلى كلمة oil (زيت) فإنها تصبح boil (يغلي).
٣. السؤال يطلب تهجئة كلمة it وليس تهجئة كلمة civilization.
٤. لأنه يملك مصرفين.
٥. لكي يعرف الناس أعلى الصورة من أسفلها.
٦. الباقي أربعة أكواب وليس ثمانية وخمسين كوباً.
٧. الباقي عشرة جنود وليس ستة عشر جندياً.
٨. أستطيع أن أرى الحرف 'e'.
٩. يوجد الحرف 'd'.
١٠. لا يوجد أي حرف 's' في كلمة that.
١١. إنهم يأكلون ما يستطيعون أكله ويعلمون ما لا يستطيعون أكله.
١٢. القطار الكهربائي لا يخرج منه دخان.
١٣. البيانو.
١٤. لأنه لا يستطيع أن يجلس.
١٥. الجواب سيكون (١٢).

The use of the prefixes 'un,im,in'and'dis'

استعمال الإضافات الأولية un,im,in,dis

When 'un,im,in' or 'dis' is added in front of a word it means 'not' or 'do the opposite of'.

عند إضافة dis,in,im,un في بدء كلمة فإن تلك الكلمة تتحول إلى العكس من حيث المعنى.

١. 'Un' is added in front of the following: تضاف un في بدء الكلمات الآتية:
able, armed(adj), bearable, believable, certain, comfortable, common, conditional, conscious, countable, dated, dress, educated, employment, equal, expected, fair, faithful, fasten, finished, fit, fold, forgettable, fortunately, friendly, furnished, grateful, happy, healthy, hurt, important, inhabited, interesting, just, kind, known, like(adj), limited, lock, lucky, married, necessary, paid, paved, ripe, safe, seen, selfish, skilled, stable, successful, tidy, touched, trained, true, usual, well, willing, wise, ...
٢. 'Im' is added in front of the following: تضاف im في بدء الكلمات الآتية:
moral, partial, patient, perfect, polite, possible, probable, proper, pure...

3. "IN" IS ADDED in front of the following words:-

توضع in في بدء الكلمات التالية :

ACCURATE active, appropriate, attentive, capable, complete, comprehension,
CONVENIENT correct, credible, curable, decision, direct, effective, efficient,
EQUALITY, EXPNSIVE, EXPERIENCED, formal, frequent, human, justice, sane,
secure, SEPARABLE, significant, security, sincere, sufficient, visible. . .

4 "Dis" is added in front of the following words:-

توضع dis في بدء الكلمات التالية :

ADVANTAGE appear, approve, arm (v.), believe, comfort, connect, content,
CONTINUE credit, honest, join, like (v.), loyal, obey, order (n.), orderly,
please, respect, satisfaction, satisfied, trust, used. . .

تنبيه :- لاحظ الكلمات التالية ومعاكساتها (المضادات)

legal: illegal, regular: irregular; responsible: irresponsible; lead: mislead;
understand: misunderstand

Definite and Indefinite Articles

ادوات المعرفة والنكرة

1. "A" and "an" are indefinite articles. They are used in front of singular countable nouns (unit nouns).

تسمى a, an أدوات نكرة.

توضع a قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود والمبدوء بصوت صحيح. مثل :

a pen, a man, a bus, a key. . .

توضع an قبل الاسم المفرد المعدود والمبدوء بصوت علة. u, o, i, e, a مثل :

an ant, an egg, an insect; an orange, an umbrella. . .

تنبيه : اذا كان حرف العلة يُلفظ كصوت صحيح (أي يُلفظ كما تُلفظ كلمة you) ، نستعمل a. مثل :

a useful animal, a European, a university, a uniform. . .

اذا كان حرف العلة يُلفظ كصوت صحيح ، نستعمل a. مثل : a one - legged beggar

في بعض الكلمات لا يلفظ الحرف h ، فنستعمل an. مثل :

an hour, an honourable leader, an honest merchant. . . , an haiwr وريث

2 . "A" or "an" is not used in front of uncountable nouns (mass nouns).

لا تُستعمل a أو an قبل الاسم الذي لا يُعد (اسم الكمية) . مثل

tea, water, milk, wood, ink, butter, cheese, bread, sugar, meat, cotton, money. . .

This is water.

I want tea.

He has money.

He likes milk.

3 . "A" or "an" is not used in front of a noun in the plural.

لا تُستعمل a أو an قبل الاسم الجمع . مثل :

Horses are animals.

Flies are insects.

4 . "The" is a definite article. It is used in front of countable and uncountable nouns.

تسمى the أداة معرفة .

وتُستعمل قبل الاسم الذي يُعد والذي لا يُعد (المفرد والجمع) . مثل :

the girl, the girls, the milk, the sugar, the money, the Nile

تنبيه :

إذا جاءت كلمة the قبل كلمة تبدأ بصوت صحيح ؛ فتُلغظ (ذ) . / د ه / مثل :

the door, the car, the road, the woman, the film. . .

إذا جاءت كلمة the قبل كلمة تبدأ بصوت علة ؛ فتُلغظ (ذي) / ه ا / مثل :

the ant, the east, the ink - pot, the orange, the other one, the upper part, the hour, the honest people . . .

أما إذا كان حرف العلة تلفظ كصوت صحيح (أي يلفظ كما تلفظ كلمة you) فإن كلمة the تلفظ (ذ) .

مثل :

the university, the unity, the uniform, the universe, the usage, the European countries, the uterus, the utensil , the United Nations الأمم المتحدة

Exercise 27

Add "a" or "an" where necessary:-

أضف a أو an حيثما لزم :

1 . We make --- butter and --- cheese from --- milk.

2 . --- window is made of --- glass.

3 . I want --- glass of --- water.

4 . --- dog eats --- meat.

5 . --- coffee is --- drink.

- 6 . --- ring is made of --- gold or silver.
- 7 . We can write --- letter on --- paper.
- 8 . --- iron is metal.
- 9 . --- bicycle is made of --- steel.
- 10 . Give me --- piece of --- bread.
- 11 . --- child must have --- food.
- 12 . --- sugar is nice in --- cup of tea.
- 13 . We eat --- soup with --- spoon.
- 14 . --- grass always grows in --- English field.
- 15 . --- bread is made from --- flour, and --- flour is made from --- wheat.
- 16 . --- orange grows on --- tree.
- 17 . I can write --- letter in --- ink or with --- pencil.
- 18 . He wants to join --- university in England.
- 19 . --- ant is --- insect.
- 20 . The guard is wearing --- uniform.
- 21 . --- sheep gives --- wool.
- 22 . --- pupil is --- girl or --- boy.
- 23 . I bought --- umbrella and --- useful book.
- 24 . Cows are --- useful animals.
- 25 . --- eye is black or blue.
- 26 . Mr. John is --- honest man.

Exercise 28

Add "a", "an" or "the" where necessary:-

اضف the, an, a حيثما لزم :

- 1 . It is pleasant to read --- book in --- afternoon.
- 2 . There is --- garden behind --- house.
- 3 . --- postman has just put --- letter under --- door.
- 4 . --- door of --- garage is broken.
- 5 . --- student at --- back of --- class is reading --- newspaper.
- 6 . --- luggage is on --- platform.

- 7 . --- butcher opposite --- library always sells --- good meat
- 8 . Take --- umbrella with you to --- office; it may rain.
- 9 . --- car is ready.
- 10 . He is --- honourable member of the family.
- 11 . I waited at the station for --- hour.
- 12 . It is --- unimportant word.
- 13 . --- sun rises in --- east and sets in --- west.
- 14 . Paris is --- European city.
- 15 . Do you want --- kilo of --- coffee or --- tea?
- 16 . He lives in --- small house in --- country.
- 17 . I asked --- teacher for --- permission to leave --- class.
- 18 . When --- pupil is careless, he makes --- mistakes.
- 19 . My friend has gone for --- ride on --- bicycle his father gave him as --- present.
- 20 . I met --- old friend who asked me to have --- lunch with him.
- 21 . When I arrived, I got --- room at --- hotel near --- station.
- 22 . ---breakfast is --- first meal of --- day.
- 23 . --- good food, ---fresh air and --- exercises are good for --- health.
- 24 . ---books are interesting for --- child.
- 25 . Put --- lemon in your soup instead of --- salt.
- 26 . I want --- pound of --- butter, please.
- 27 . --- milk is good for health.
- 28 . --- milk in this bottle is fresh.
- 29 . I don't like to go to... cinema and sit behind... woman with...
white hat. قبعة
- 30 . Would you pass me --- apple?

Adjectives and Nouns

صفات و اسماء

Adjectives	Nouns	Adjectives	Nouns
صفات	اسماء	صفات	اسماء
able	ability مقدرة	absent	absence غياب

Adjectives صفات	Nouns اسماء	Adjectives صفات	Nouns اسماء
active	activity فعالية	distant	distance بُعد
agricultural	agriculture زراعة	doubtful	doubt شك
ambitious	ambition طموح	dull	dullness ملل
angry	anger غضب	dusty	dust غبار
anxious	anxiety قلق	eager	eagerness تلهف
beautiful	beauty جمال	eastern	east شرق
brave	bravery شجاعة	famous	fame شهرة
busy	business تجارة / شغل		
careful	carefulness عناية	fearful	fear خوف
careless	carelessness إهمال	foggy	fog ضباب
central	centre مركز	foolish	fool احمق
certain	certainty تأكيد	free	freedom حرية
cheerful	cheer فرح ، ابتهاج	friendly	friendliness صداقة
clear	clarity وضوح	frightful	fright رعب
clever	cleverness شطارة	funny	fun مزل
cloudy	cloud سحابة	generous	generosity كرم
cold	cold برد	golden	gold ذهب
comfortable	comfort راحة	greedy	greed جشع
confident	confidence ثقة	guilty	guilt ذنب
courageous	courage شجاعة	happy	happiness سعادة
cruel	cruelty قسوة	hasty	haste عجلة
dangerous	danger خطر	healthy	health صحة
dark	dark, darkness ظلام	helpful	help مساعدة
dead	death موت	high	height ارتفاع
deaf أصم	deafness الصمم	honest	honesty صدق
delightful	delight بهجة ، انشراح	hot	heat حرارة
deep	depth عمق	hungry	hunger جوع
different	difference اختلاف	icy	ice ثلج
difficult	difficulty صعوبة		

Adjectives صفات	Nouns اسماء	Adjectives صفات	Nouns اسماء
sunny	sun شمس	warm	warmth دفء
suspicious	suspicion شك	weak	weakness ضعف
thick	thickness سُمك	wealthy	wealth ثروة
thirsty	thirst عطش	western	west غرب
tired	tiredness تعب	wicked	wickedness شرور
troublesome	trouble ازعاج	wide	width عرض
true	truth حقيقة	windy	wind ربح
useless	uselessness عدم الفائدة	wise	wisdom حكمة
vacant	vacancy خلو		
valuable	value قيمة	wonderful	wonder عجب
various	variety تنوع	wooden	wood خشب
violent	violence عنف	woollen	wool صوف

Verbs and Nouns

افعال واسماء

Verbs افعال	Nouns اسماء	Verbs افعال	Nouns اسماء
abolish يُلغى	abolition	admire يُعجب بِـ	admiration
accept يقبل	acceptance	admit يُدخل	admission, admittance
achieve ينجح	achievement	advertise يُعلن	advertisement
act يعمل	act, action	advise ينصح	advice
add يضيف	addition	agree يوافق	agreement

Verbs افعال	Nouns اسماء	Verbs افعال	Nouns اسماء
aid يساعد	aid	consume يستهلك	consumption
amaze يذهل	amazement	correspond يتراسل	correspondence
amuse يُسكّي	amusement	decide يقرر	decision
annoy يزعج	annoyance	defend يدافع	defence
apologize يعتذر	apology	define يُعرّف	definition
appear يظهر	appearance	delay يؤخر	delay
arrange يرتب	arrangement		
arrive يصل	arrival	deliver يُسلم	delivery
assist يساعد	assistance	depart يغادر	departure
astonish يُدهش	astonishment	describe يصف	description
attempt يحاول	attempt	destroy يمحط	destruction
attend يُصغي	attention	develop بطور	development
behave يتصرف	behaviour	die يموت	death
believe يعتقد	belief	differ يختلف	difference
breathe يتنفس	breath	discover يكتشف	discovery
care يعني ، يهتم	care	divide يقسم	division
cause يسبب	cause	do يعمل	deed
change يُغيّر	change	employ يستخدِم	employment
choose يختار	choice	encourage يشجع	encouragement
civilize يمدّن	civilization	engage يخطب	engagement
collect يجمع	collection	enjoy يستمتع بـ	enjoyment
compete يتنافس	competition		
complain يشكى	complaint	escape يهرب	escape
confess يعترف	confession	examine يمتحن	examination
congratulate يُهنئ	congratulation	excite يثير	excitement
connect يربط	connection	excuse يعذر	excuse
conquer يغلب على	conquest	exist يوجد	existence
consider يعتبر	consideration	expand يتوسع	expansion
		explain يفسر	explanation

Verbs الافعال	Nouns اسماء	Verbs الافعال	Nouns اسماء
explore يستكشف	exploration	know يعرف	knowledge
export يُصدر	export	land يهبط	land
fail يفشل	failure	laugh يضحك	laughter
fight يقاتل	fight	liberate يُحرر	liberation
fly يطير	flight	lose يخسر	loss
free يحرر	freedom	lubricate	lubrication
furnish يؤث	furniture	maintain بصون	maintenance
grieve يُحزن	grief	manage يدير	management
grow ينمو	growth	marry يتزوج	marriage
hate يكره	hatred	measure يقيس	measure
help يعاون	help	mix يخلط	mixture
hesitate يتردد	hesitation	move يتحرك	movement
illuminate يُضيء	illumination	multiply بضرب	multiplication
imagine يتخيل	imagination	nationalize يؤمم	nationalization
		neglect يُهمل	neglect
imitate يقلد	imitation	obey بطيع	obedience
import يستورد	import	observe يلاحظ	observation
		order بأمر	order
inquire يحقق	inquiry	originate بلشأ	origin
		permit يسمح	permission
intend ينوي	intention	plan يخطط	plan
interest يُمتع	interest	please يَسر	pleasure
introduce يُقدم	introduction	postpone يؤجل	postponement
invent يخترع	invention	practise يمارس	practice
		prevent يمنع	prevention
invite يدعو	invitation		
irrigate يسقي	irrigation	produce ينتج	production
judge يحكم	judgement	promise يَعد	promise

Verbs	Nouns	Verbs	Nouns
افعال	اسماء	افعال	اسماء
pronounce يتلفظ	pronunciation	solve يحل	solution
protect يحمي	protection	speak يتكلم	speech
prove يبرهن	proof	stop يتوقف	stoppage
punish يعاقب	punishment	subtract بطرح	subtraction
quarrel يتشاجر	quarrel	succeed ينجح	success
recommend يوصي recommendation			
record يسجل	record	suggest يقترح	suggestion
recover يشفي	recovery	suspect يشك في	suspicion
refuse يرفض	refusal	taste يتذوق	taste
repair يصلح	repair	think يفكر	thought
resist يقاوم	resistance	threaten يهدد	threat
respect يحترم	respect		
rest يستريح	rest	translate يترجم	translation
return يرجع	return	treat يعامل	treatment
rob يسطو على	robbery	try يحاول	trial
sacrifice يضحي بـ	sacrifice	vaporize يتبخر	vapour
satisfy يرضي	satisfaction	vary يتنوع	variety
see يرى	sight		
sell يبيع	sale	vibrate يهتز	vibration
serve يخدم	service	weigh يزن	weight
sign يوقع	signature	wish يرغب	wish
sing يغني	song	withdraw ينسحب	withdrawal
		work يعمل	work

8 . Interjection (inter.) : An **interjection** is a word or cry expressing sudden or strong feeling.

أداة التعجب : وهي كلمة تعبر عن شعور مفاجئ .

e.g. Oh! how glad I am to see you again.

Alas! I've lost my money.

Exercise 29

Choose the correct word:

اختر الكلمة الصحيحة :

- 1 . Please keep (quite, quiet).
- 2 . A village is a (quiet, quite) place to live in.
- 3 . It's (quiet, quite) hot here in summer.
- 4 . You ought to do it with (careful, care, carefully).
- 5 . This answer sounds (correctly, correct).
- 6 . The ship reached the port (safely, safety, safe).
- 7 . I felt most (uncomfortably, uncomfortable) about the matter.
- 8 . He thought (uncomfortable, uncomfortably) about his debts. دُونَ
- 9 . He showed no (interested, interest, interesting) in the case.
- 10 . It was an (interested, interest, interesting) show, indeed.
- 11 . He plays football very (good, well).
- 12 . We rented a (good, well) - furnished flat. مُفَقَّة
- 13 . It is (ease, easy, easily) to solve this problem.
- 14 . You can (easy, easily, ease) do it yourself.
- 15 . This fish smells (bad, badly).
- 16 . The boy was (bad, badly) hurt in the accident.
- 17 . A lovely dog kept (closely, close) at her heels.
- 18 . Her heart was filled with (sorrowfully, sorrow, sorrowful).
- 19 . We would (certain, certainly, certainty) like to do business with him.
- 20 . Her success is a (certainly, certain, certainty).
- 21 . They live in a (new, newly) - built house.
- 22 . The (newly, new) teacher is young.

- 23 . She has much (confident, confidence, confidently) in herself.
- 24 . She is quite (confidence, confidently, confident) of doing well in the exam.
- 25 . She spoke (confidently, confident, confidence) about her future.
- 26 . It's quite (obviously, obvious) that she was intelligent.
- 27 . The story seems (truth, true, truly).
- 28 . His (wickedly, wickedness, wicked) plan was uncovered.
- 29 . The soldier was (seriously, serious) wounded during the fight.
- 30 . Please hold the baby (tightly, tight).
- 31 . Make (sure, surely) that you're dialling the right number.
- 32 . The man was found to be (die, dead, death).
- 33 . A cut causes --- pain. (immediately, immediate)
- 34 . The sting of a bee causes pain ---. (immediate, immediately).
- 35 . It is (dangerously, dangerous, danger) for children to play on the road.
- 36 . He was (great, greatly) surprised on receiving the bad news.
- 37 . In time of war a soldier's life is full of (dangerous, danger, dangerously).
- 38 . The medicine will give her (comfortable, comfort, comfortably).
- 39 . He is an (honestly, honesty, honest) man:
- 40 . He was (eagerly, eagerness, eager) to join his family.
- 41 . They were (eagerly, eager, eagerness) watching the game.
- 42 . He was (probable, probably) driving at a high speed.
- 43 . This is quite (usually, usual).
- 44 . Things looked very (differently, different) to him after he returned home.
- 45 . He made a (fool, foolish) of himself.
- 46 . The furniture was (expense, expensively, expensive) made.
- 47 . My cousin has (interesting, interest, interested) in chess. الشطرنج
- 48 . Do it (properly, proper).
- 49 . She behaves very (good, well).
- 50 . It was (terrible, terribly) cold.
- 51 . I wonder why she feels quite (sad, sadness, sadly) today.
- 52 . A bus remains (readily, ready, readiness) till midnight.

- 53 . He bought it at great (expensive, expense, expensively).
 54 . Be (patience, patiently, patient) when facing a difficult situation.

Exercise 30

Write the correct form of the words in brackets:-

اكتب الشكل الصحيح للكلمات بين القوسين :

- 1 . Doctors ought to keep the patients ---. (cheer)
- 2 . They talked on --- about their journey. (cheer)
- 3 . She came --- into the room. (busy)
- 4 . This subject is of much ---. (important)
- 5 . Air is a --- of gases. (mix)
- 6 . The work was --- slow. (pain)
- 7 . Tell us how the accident happened ---. (exact)
- 8 . Those workers are --- paid. (good)
- 9 . Fish is a --- food. (value)
- 10 . Everyone knows him to be ----. (ignorance)
- 11 . My younger brother has a (collect) of old stamps.
- 12 . Planes --- us to fly in the air. (able)
- 13 . Tell me how much your --- is. (weigh)
- 14 . Doing exercises --- the body. (strong)
- 15 . She was praised for her good ---. (behave)
- 16 . You must have (patient) while you are driving a car.
- 17 . People in the future will live more (happy).
- 18 . Yousif's family lives in (happy).
- 19 . The film caused unusual ----. (excite)
- 20 . Walking along a tight rope is --- work. (danger)
- 21 . That girl sings ---. (beauty)
- 22 . I'm thankful to you for your ---. (kind)
- 23 . The shelves are filled with a (vary) of goods.
- 24 . There are --- kinds of animals in a zoo. (vary)

- 25 . Birds --- in size, colour and shape. (different)
- 26 . The (deliver) of letters will be (quickly) in the future.
- 27 . The poor man looked ---. (misery)
- 28 . Owing to his (poor) he lived (misery).
- 29 . No --- was given for the matter. (explain)
- 30 . Your --- pleased us greatly. (succeed)
- 31 . The plan was partly ---. (succeed)
- 32 . "--- is the best policy." (honest)
- 33 . The lawyer studied the papers ---. (attend)
- 34 . I feel quite (safety) here.
- 35 . Columbus was the --- of America. (discover)
- 36 . The (discover) of America was in 1492.
- 37 . The television is one of the modern (invent).
- 38 . Do you know who the (invent) of the TV is?
- 39 . The road accident was due to ---. (careless)
- 40 . His --- about plants is great. (know)
- 41 . People prefer to live ---. (peace)
- 42 . Her brother's (die) was a great (lose).
- 43 . Wars bring about great (destroy).
- 44 . "--- is the mother of invention." (necessary)
- 45 . The letters were (nice) typewritten.
- 46 . The good news made her (happiness).
- 47 . The report will get his father's (satisfy).
- 48 . This writer has a lively ---. (imagine)
- 49 . The people were listening to him with deep (attend).
- 50 . The price of the book is --- low. (surprise)
- 51 . He was late, but he (apology) for the delay. تأخير
- 52 . The company received a strong (complain) from him.
- 53 . They treated him with ---. (suspect)
- 54 . I got (suspect) when I saw a stranger in the garden.

- 55 . The building was (complete) destroyed by the fire. حريق
 56 . The reason for his (fail) was (lazy).
 57 . A lot of (suggest) were put forward. قُدمت
 58 . She sat for the examination with (confident).
 59 . Owing to the teacher's (absent), the boys made noise.
 60 . My teacher always (courage) me to speak in English to him.

Exercise 31

Supply the right form of the words in brackets:-

اكتب الكلمات بين قوسين بالصيغة الصحيحة

- 1 . The (grow) of science is rapid nowadays. في الوقت الحاضر
 2 . Do you know what the (original) of oil is?
 3 . You must be mighty (care) when you cross a busy road.
 4 . He was punished for his ---. (wicked)
 5 . On hearing the story they burst into (laugh).
 6 . Owing to the ---, the swimming - pool was full of people. (hot)
 7 . He looked at her with ---. (admire)
 8 . Because her --- is unlimited, she always behaves ---. (proud)
 9 . His --- was so great that he spoke --- to her. (angry)
 10 . Most of the fish come (origin) from the sea.
 11 . The police will make a few (inquire).
 12 . His --- about the result of the x - ray was great. (anxious)
 13 . Her --- was great. (astonish)
 14 . A policeman must have great powers of (observe).
 15 . He speaks English without ---. (hesitate)
 16 . Though he is old, he is full of ---. (active)
 17 . The leader was famous for his ---. (brave)
 18 . The (exist) of oil has been known for ages.
 19 . Doing bodily exercises gives ---. (strong)
 20 . The rumour that they broke off their (engage) is untrue.

- 21 . A (splendid) dressed gentleman entered the room.
- 22 . No one could solve the ---. (mysterious)
- 23 . I have been given a letter of (recommend) to the manager. مدير الشركة
- 24 . The boy shut the door ---. (noise)
- 25 . Everyone admired her (beautiful).
- 26 . It gives me (please) to accept your (invite).
- 27 . They were (care) looking at the test tube. انبوب الاختبار
- 28 . We know him to be ---. (wealth)
- 29 . I find much (amuse) in reading short stories.
- 30 . Several (science) have worked in this lab. مختبر
- 31 . He has spoken (uncertain) about the subject. موضوع
- 32 . The bird spread its wings for (fly).
- 33 . He carried out all his --- carefully. (rob)
- 34 . The (long) of these trousers is satisfactory.
- 35 . Mr. John left the meeting ---. (haste)
- 36 . They soon reached an ---. (agree)
- 37 . We walked a long ---. (distant)
- 38 . He blamed himself severely for the (ready) with which he had agreed.
- 39 . Your answer is (perfect) right.
- 40 . Selma is an --- girl. (obey)
- 41 . ----- is a good quality. (obey)
- 42 . In spite of his (mystery) behaviour, he was a fine man.
- 43 . I read the --- copy. (origin)
- 44 . His (able) in scientific subjects is great.
- 45 . It was a --- curtained room. (heavy)
- 46 . His uncle owns a --- furnished house. (rich)
- 47 . She would (nature) like me to help her.
- 48 . The servant (straight) up my room a few hours ago.
- 49 . The plan was --- made. (speed)
- 50 . He played football (wonder) well.

51. THEY SUFFERED FROM (SHORT) OF FOOD
52. HE MANAGED TO FIND A (SOLVE) TO THE PROBLEM
- 53 . The work was (skill) done.
- 54 . To be (exactness) the time is sixteen minutes past one.
- 55 . Things went along very (comfort) indeed.
- 56 . A bee (production) honey. عسل
- 57 . --- he was not hurt in the accident. (luck)
- 58 . This girl always (behaviour) well.
- 59 . The lawyer read the (defend) before the judge. القاضي
- 60 . I've read the --- in the newspaper. (advertise).
- 61 . What's the (define) of an engineer? مهندس
- An engineer is a person who can do for one pound what a fool can do for ten pounds.

Exercise 32

Complete these sentences by using the correct form of the words in bold type:-

اكمل هذه الجمل باستعمال الصيغة الصحيحة من الكلمات البارزة :

- 1 . He **apologized** to me and I accepted his ----.
- 2 . Mary **succeeded** in the examination; her sister, too; passed ----.
- 3 . He **promised** to help me; I hope he'll keep his ---.
- 4 . The girl was **polite**. I realized her --- when she began to speak ---.
- 5 . He **speaks well**; he made a fine ---.
- 6 . Zeki is a **true** friend of mine. He always tells the ---.
- 7 . He **considers** everything. He takes every point into ---.
- 8 . In order to **free** their country, they sacrificed themselves for the sake of ---.
- 9 . As he was a **wise** judge, he acted --- and showed --- in his judgements .
- 10 . He **encouraged** his daughter. His --- had a great effect on her.
- 11 . Maha always works --- because she is a **hard** - working girl.
- 12 . Nabeel is quite **intelligent**. His --- is clear to all of us.

Exercise 33

Place the words in brackets in their proper places after changing their forms:-

ضع الكلمات المذكورة بين القوسين في المكان المناسب من الجملة بعد تغييرها الى الصيغة الصحيحة:

Example: a. A sheep is an animal. (use).

b. A sheep is a useful animal.

- 1 . The patient was cured by a doctor. (fame)
- 2 . A bird always sings near my window. (love)
- 3 . A fly is an insect. (harm)
- 4 . Workers get high wages. (skill)
- 5 . Birds have kinds. (differ)

Exercise 34

Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets:-

املا الفراغات بالكلمات الموجودة بين القوسين :

(achievements, maintenance, safety, possibility, weakness)

- 1 . In spite of the rough sea, the ship arrived in ---.
- 2 . The ---- of having a nice weather tomorrow is great.
- 3 . Mary was rewarded for her great ----.
- 4 . She's worried about her child's ---.
- 5 . The --- of a car is of much importance.

Exercise 35

Fill in the blanks with the given words after deriving the correct form:-

املا الفراغات بالكلمات المعطاة بعد اشتقاق الصيغة الصحيحة منها :

(speed, sorrow, hard, wide, difficult, sign)

- 1 . It was a ---- sight.
- 2 . In spite of many ----, he fulfilled his aim in life. حياة
- 3 . Sunlight --- the bones. العظام
- 4 . The --- on the cheque was not my own but a forgery. تزوير
- 5 . This road is twelve metres in ----.
- 6 . I wish you --- recovery. \ أتمنى لك شفاء عاجلاً

e. g. A man as well as a woman is coming.

A man with two dogs is coming.

3 . The noun following "each, every, either, neither" is singular, so the verb is singular.

يتبع neither, either, every, each اسم مفرد ويكون الفعل كذلك مفردا .

e. g. Each girl is wearing a hat.

Every boy and girl was happy.

Neither boy deserves the prize.

4 . e. g. A number of men are coming.

The number of men is not known.

يكون الفعل بعد a number جمعا وبعد the number مفردا .

5 . The name of a book is singular.

اسم اي كتاب يكون مفردا .

e. g. "Romeo and Juliet" is a famous story.

6 . A sum of money is singular.

يكون الفعل مفردا مع مبلغ من المال .

e. g. Three dinars is the price of this pen.

A hundred pounds was missing.

7 . Either. . . or; neither. . . nor. The verb agrees with the nearest subject.

مع either. . . or; neither. . . nor يطابق الفعل أقرب فاعل .

e. g. Either Selma or her sister is coming.

Either you or I am wrong.

Neither Ali nor his friends are coming.

8 . e. g. Reading books is useful.

لاحظ في المثال اعلاه مطابقة الفعل مع الفاعل المفرد .

Exercise 37

Choose the right verb:-

اختر الفعل الصحيح :

1 . Ten pounds (are, is,) too much to pay for a pen.

2 . Collecting stamps (are, is) his hobby. هواية

- 3 . Daily exercises (is, are) good for the body.
- 4 . A woman with her two children (are, is) crossing the road.
- 5 . Everyone (are, is) responsible for his actions. أعمال
- 6 . Every man and woman (were, was) listening to his speech.
- 7 . The pen as well as the books (are, is) on the desk.
- 8 . A man and a woman (are, is) waiting for the bus.
- 9 . A number of boys (is, are) playing basketball.
- 10 . The number of workers (are, is) not written down.
- 11 . "Grammar and Idiom" (are, is) a useful book.
- 12 . Fifty dinars (were, was) in my pocket: جيب
- 13 . Each man (were, was) willing to shake hands with him. يتناحده
- 14 . Neither boy (work, works) hard.
- 15 . Either Tom or his brothers (is, are) in the garden now.
- 16 . Neither I nor you (am, is, are) able to do it.
- 17 . There (is, are) a table as well as a chair in the room.
- 18 . Neither the teachers nor the headmaster (were, was) watching the game.
- 19 . A chair with two arms (are, is) comfortable to sit in.
- 20 . One thousand dollars (are, is) the price of this motor - cycle.

The Verb "To Have" فعل التملك

Present		Past		Future	
المضارع		الماضي		المستقبل	
I have	أملك	I had	امتلكت	I shall have	سأملك
you have	تملك	you had		you will have	
he has	يملك	he had		he will have	
she has	تملك	she had		she will have	
it has		it had		it will have	
we have	نملك	we had		we shall have	
you have	تملكون	you had		you will have	
they have	يملكون	they had		they will have	

ان استعمال (have) يكون كالتالي :
 في المضارع you have, I have يُستعمل has مع الفاعل المفرد و have مع الفاعل الجمع .
 وفي الماضي يكون had .
 وفي المستقبل يكون will have .
 لاحظ ان اسم مفعول have هو had .
 عند اضافة ing الى had, has, have تصبح having .

The verab "do to" فعل العمل

Present		Past		Future	
المضارع		الماضي		المستقبل	
I do	أعمل	I did	عملت	I shall do	سأعمل
you do	تعمل	you did		you will do	
he does	يعمل	he did		he will do	
she does	تعمل	she did		she will do	
it does		it did		it will do	
we do	نعمل	we did		we shall do	
you do	تعملون	you did		you will do	
they do	يعلموناً	they did		they will do	

ان استعمال (do) يكون كالتالي :
 في المضارع you do, I do يُستعمل does مع الفاعل المفرد و do مع الفاعل الجمع .
 وفي الماضي يكون did .
 وفي المستقبل يكون will do .
 لاحظ ان اسم مفعول do هو done .
 عند اضافة ing الى did, does, do تصبح doing .

Exercise 38

Choose the right verb:-

أختَر الفعل الصحيح :

- 1 . He --- a lot of money. (has, have)
- 2 . These dogs --- short legs. (has, have)

- 3 . You --- sitting by the river yesterday. (was, were)
- 4 . I --- like travelling by train. (doesn't, don't)
- 5 . November (have, has) thirty days.
- 6 . --- YOU TIRED?(IS,ARE)
- 7 . SAMIR (WERE,WAS) **looking** at the TV last night.
- 8 . THIS COST (**don't**, doesn't) cost much.
- 9 . ---YOU LAST**for school** yesterday?(was, were)
- 10 . These shoes (**doesn't**, don't) belong to me.
- 11 . --- the children playing with the dog? (Am, Are, Is)
- 12 . She --- two children. (have, has)
- 13 . --- you got a camera? (Has, Have)
- 14 . I --- reading a newspaper when the telephone bell rang. (were, was)
- 15 . --- you go to school on foot? (Do, Does)
- 16 . They --- in Beirut last summer. (was, were)
- 17 . --- he have a car of his own? (Do, Does)
- 18 . --- these apples washed? (Is, Are)
- 19 . How many blackboards are there in the class? There (are, is) one.
- 20 . "An eagle (do not, does not) catch flies."
- 21 . I --- got a lot of books on science. (has, have)
- 22 . How long (do, does) it take to get to London by air?
- 23 . There (is, are) a lot of passengers at the airport today.
- 24 . There (are, is) a lot of meat in the fridge. **ثلاجة**

Exercise 39

Re - write the following sentences using the words in brackets instead of the words in bold type and make any necessary changes:

اعد كتابة الجمل التالية باستعمال الكلمات داخل القوسين^١ بدلا من الكلمات البارزة واعمل التغييرات اللازمة مثال :

- a . There were a few **oranges** in the basket. (fruit)
- b . There was a little fruit in the basket.

ب - يجب إضافة S الشخص الثالث إلى الفعل المضارع إذا كان الفاعل It, She, He أو كان اسماً مفرداً.
مثل

He works, She helps, It rains, It takes, It depends - It seems يبدو
A butcher sells meat. Mother cooks well. This bus goes to Babylon.
It gets hot in summer. Jamal lives in Dubai. It serves its purpose
أنما تفي بالغرض

تنبيه (١) لا يُضاف S الشخص الثالث إلى الفعل المضارع إذا كان الفاعل جمعاً. مثل:

Butchers sell meat. They like to play volleyball. كرة الطائرة. Jamal and
Jalal live in Libya.

(٢) لا يُضاف S الشخص الثالث إلى الفعل المضارع مثل:

He went, She wrote, It rained

ملاحظات (أ) إذا انتهى الفعل المضارع بالحرف y و كان قبل الـ y أحد حروف العلة a e I o u فند إضافة S
الشخص الثالث لا يتغير الـ y. مثل :

play: plays ; obey: obeys ; enjoy: enjoys ; buy: buys ...

(ب) إذا كان قبل الـ y حرف صحيح فعند إضافة S الشخص الثالث تُحذف الـ y و تُضاف ies. مثل:

study: studies ; fly: flies ; copy: copies ; carry: carries

(ج) إذا انتهى الفعل بـ sh, ch, x, s تُضاف es للشخص الثالث. مثل:

dress, dresses يلبس ; mix: mixes يمزج ; watch: watches يراقب ; finish:
finishes

Exercise 40: Instead of the words in bold type use the bracketed words and make any necessary changes :

بدلاً من الكلمات البارزة إستعمل الكلمات بين القوسين و أعمل التغيرات اللازمة:

1. We always get up early. (My brother)
2. I put on my clothes at seven in the morning. (He)
3. They have an English lesson everyday. (She)
4. These girls don't go to school on Fridays. أيام الجمع.
5. Those men work hard to support their families. (This girl)
6. I hardly travel by coach. بالحقافلة. (My father)

- 7- In the afternoon we take our books and go to a nearby garden to study.
(Zeki)
- 8- In the evening I like watching cartoon films. (my younger brother)
- 9 . Before I go to bed, I turn off the lights. (my sister)
- 10 . Grocers sell tea, sugar and butter. (Agrocer)

Exercise 41

Begin the following sentences with "They":-

ابدأ عمل التالية بكلمة They :-

- 1 . He studies hard before he sits for an examination.
- 2 . It flies quickly.
- 3 . She seldom travels abroad. خارج القطر
- 4 . He usually stays at home on Fridays. ايام الجمعة
5. She wants to do some shopping this afternoon

Exercise 42

Begin the following passage with:

ابدأ القطعة التالية بـ . . . When he wants to.

When I want to buy a book, I take enough money with me and go to a bookshop. I look at the books on the shelves and pick one. I ask the bookseller how much it costs and pay him the price. Then I take the book home and start reading.

Exercise 43

Turn these sentences to the singular:-

حوّل هذه الجمل الى المفرد :

- 1 . They sit at the window and watch the traffic. المرور
- 2 . They wash their hands and dry them with a towel. المنشفة
- 3 . Birds build their nests in the summer and fly to the south in winter.
- 4 . Planes cross the Atlantic Ocean in few hours.
- 5 . My friends like meat, but do not like fish.

- 6 . These boys say that they always listen carefully, but do not always understand their teachers because they speak too quickly and choose very difficult words.
- 7 . Careful students always put back the books they have read before they take out others.
- 8 . The boys wake up at seven o'clock, wash, dress quickly and run into the dining - room for breakfast. They wait until they hear the bell and then go to school.

أزمنة الفعل Verb Tenses

1 . The Present Simple Tense:- زمن المضارع البسيط :

a . This tense is used to express a fact.

يُستعمل هذا الزمن للتعبير عن حقيقة من الحقائق . امثلة :

1 . Stars --- at night. (shine)

Stars shine at night.

2 . A cow (give) milk.

A cow gives milk.

تنبيه : بين القوسين يوجد مصدر (فعل مضارع) فتُحذف الاقواس ويوضع المصدر في الزمن المناسب أضف s الشخص الثالث للفعل المضارع اذا كان الفاعل it, she, he. أو اسماً مفرداً .

3 . January --- the first month of the year. (be)

January is the first month of the year.

لاحظ عند وجود الفعل (be) فإنه يحذف في الجواب وتستعمل بدله في المضارع الأفعال are, is, am كما يلي

you are, I am ويستعمل الفعل is مع الفاعل المفرد و are مع الفاعل الجمع .

b . It is also used to express a general habit. The following adverbs are usually used with this tense:

ويُستعمل الفعل المضارع للتعبير عن عادة من العادات .

ويجد وجود أو استعمال أحد الظروف التالية في جملة : كون الفعل عادة مضارعاً :

every morning, every day, EVERY WEEK, every year, every winter. . .

once a day, twice a week, three times a month, several times a year . . .

usually, always, often, frequently,⁽¹⁾ generally,⁽²⁾ sometimes, occasionally,⁽³⁾

hardly, seldom, rarely,⁽⁴⁾ normally⁽⁵⁾ . . .

١ غالباً ٢ عموماً ٣ أحياناً ٤ نادراً ٥ عادة

e g (for example) مثل: My father goes to the office every day.

-This pilot flies to Paris twice a week.

-Firas always drives his car carefully.

-Nabeel usually spends the holiday in the mountains. الجبال

-Mr John ... a cup of coffee every afternoon. (have)

Mr John has a cup of coffee every afternoon. الجواب

تنبيه: بعض الظروف مثل **hardly, rarely, seldom** أحياناً تُذكر في بداية الجملة و في هذه الحالة

Rarely do I go to the museum. متحف تذكر بعدها الفعل المساعد مباشرة. مثل:

Hardly does he travel abroad. خارج القطر

2. The Past Simple Tense: زمن الماضي البسيط:

This tense is used to express an event that happened in the past.

The following adverbs are used with the past tense.

يُستعمل الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث حصل في الماضي.

إذا أُستعمل أو وجد أحد الظروف التالية في جملة فإن الفعل يكون ماضياً:

yesterday, ago, last week, last night, last month, last year ... in the past, in 1945 ...

e g: أمثلة:

a. I ... this mobile yesterday. (buy)

I bought this mobile yesterday. الجواب

تنبيه: للحصول على الفعل الماضي راجع موضوع (الأفعال القياسية و الشاذة) في نهاية هذا الكتاب.

b. Two weeks ago Wisam (be) in Kuwait.

Two weeks ago Wisam was in Kuwait. الجواب

لاحظ عند ذكر الفعل (be) في الماضي فإنه يُحذف و يُذكر بدله was أو were كما يلي:

you were, I was و يُستعمل was مع الفاعل المفرد و يُستعمل were مع الفاعل الجمع.

c. Tom and Mary (not be) at the party last Sunday.

Tom and Mary were not at the party last Sunday. الجواب

d. I (not meet) him at the station yesterday.

I did not meet him at the station yesterday. الجواب

عند نفي الجملة توضع not بعد were, was أو تُذكر did not تبعها المصدر (أي) يُغير الفعل الماضي

إلى المضارع.

e. Where you (be) last night?

Where were you last night? الجواب

f. Mr Black (leave) for India last summer?

Did Mr Black leave for India last summer? الجواب

-What you (do) tomorrow? What will you do tomorrow? الجواب

(or) What are you going to do tomorrow? أو

لاحظ عند الاستفهام أننا نذكر الفعل المساعد قبل الفاعل.

* و للتعبير عن المستقبل يُستعمل كذلك المضارع المستمر المكون من are, is, am يتبعه مصدر ينتهي بـ ing . مثل:

I am sitting for the examination next week. -She is doing some shopping tomorrow. تسوق
tomorrow. -They are holding a meeting next Monday. يعقدون اجتماعاً

- We are going to have a party (yesterday, last week, tomorrow, two days ago). We are going to have a party tomorrow. الجواب

- There (was, were, will be, be,) a football match next Friday.

There will be a football match next Friday. الجواب

Exercise 44: Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense:

ضع الأفعال بين القوسين في الزمن الصحيح:

- 1-John (buy) a computer last week. 2-The train for Basrah (leave) at eight every evening. 3-I (meet) my friend at the station yesterday. 4-Father (leave) for Yeman next month. 5-The sun ... in the east. (rise) نشرق 6-The government (build) this bridge last year. 7-It ... cold in winter. (get) 8-Areej (meet) her cousin at the airport tomorrow. 9-We (have) a holiday three days ago. 10-December ... the last month of the year. (be) 11-Yesterday they (not play) football because it (be) hot. 12-Sameer and Nameer (go) to school on foot every morning. 13-Spring ... after winter. (come) 14-Nazar ... to London last year. (go) 15-People (live) happily in the future. 16-Faris hasn't got a watch on him. He wishes he ... one. (have) 17-He often ... swimming in the swimming pool المسبح (go) 18- My uncle usually ... a cup of coffee in the afternoon. (have) 19-It is time we (go) to the airport now. 20-He wishes tomorrow (be) a holiday. 21-Tyres (be) made of rubber. المطاط 22-Ayad (stay) in Qatar for one week last winter. 23-He speaks English as if he (be) a native speaker. 24-Last week I (write) a letter and (send) it to my friend. 25-This girl always (brush) her teeth before she (go) to bed. 26-Where you (see) him yesterday?

Exercise 45

Rewrite the following in the simple present tense:-

بد كتابة ما يلي في زمن المضارع البسيط :

— At the end of the day the teacher carried his brief - case, left school and returned home where he had his dinner with his family.

When the holiday began, the young student put his clothes together, packed them in a suit - case and flew to Baghdad where his brother waited for him at the airport and took him home in their own car.

4 . The Present Continuous (or Progressive) Tense: زمن المضارع المستمر :

a . To form this tense, "am, is" or "are" is used followed by present participle.

لتكوين المضارع المستمر تُستعمل are, is, am يتبعها اسم الفاعل (يتكون اسم الفاعل بإضافة ing الى المصدر) مثل :

I am waiting for him.

He is sitting at the table.

They are working.

لاحظ اذا كان الحرف e في نهاية الفعل لا يُلفظ ، فإنه يُحذف عند اضافة ing . مثل :
come: coming; write: writing; arrive: arriving; .

اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح يسبقه حرف علة واحد وكان الفعل ذا مقطع واحد يضاعف الحرف الاخير عند اضافة ing . مثل :

run : running ; swim : swimming ; win : winning; sit: sitting ; put : putting
cut : cutting ; fit : fitting ; beg : begging ; rob : robbing

b . The present continuous is used to describe an action that is taking place now and not yet complete.

The following words and phrases are usually used with this tense

يُستعمل المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن حدث يحصل الان ولم ينتهي بعد
وتُستعمل عادة الكلمات والمبارات التالية مع المضارع المستمر .

now, at the moment, today, at present.

e. g. 1 . I **am studying** English now.

2 . Mother **is cooking** the food at the moment.

3 . Look! It **is raining** hard outside.

4 . He **is wearing** a new coat today.

لتكوين الماضي المستمر تُستعمل were, was يتبعها اسم الفاعل (اي صيغة ال ing). مثل :

was reading, were sitting, was coming, were running

- b . The past continuous is used to describe an action that was going on at a certain time in the past. The conjunctions "when, while, as" are normally used with this tense.

يُستعمل الماضي المستمر لوصف حدث استمر في الماضي .

ادوات الربط as, while, when (وتعني عندما ، بينما) تُستعمل عادة مع الماضي المستمر . فإذا كان الفعل مستمرا يوضع في صيغة الماضي المستمر ، وإذا لم يكن في حالة الاستمرار ، يوضع في الماضي البسيط . أمثلة :

- 1 . When I arrived, he was still sleeping.
- 2 . While he was running after the train, he fell down.
- 3 . It began to rain as they were playing football.
- 4 . What were you doing when I phoned you last night?

Exercise 46

Supply the correct tense for the verbs in brackets:

ضع الافعال بين القوسين في الزمن الصحيح :

- 1 . While I (read) the paper, the door bell (ring).
- 2 . I (meet) an old friend as I (walk) along the road.
- 3 . The train (leave) the station now.
- 4 . He usually (wear) a brown coat, but today he (wear) a white one.
- 5 . When Selma (see) the thief, she (phone) the police at once. في الحال
- 6 . While I (return) home, it (get) cloudy and (start) raining.
- 7 . A thief (steal) her hand - bag while she (do) her shopping.
- 8 . He (work) with his father at present.
- 9 . While I (be) on my way home. I (come) across Samir and (break) the news to him.
- 10 . The pupils (make) noise when the teacher (come) in.
- 11 . Father (hurt) his hand as he (try) to start the engine.
- 12 . Look! Smoke ——— out of that building. (come)
- 13 . The bus started while a woman (get) on.

- 14 . When he called on us, we (look) at television.
 15 . When I (write) the letter, I (hear) a knock at the door.
 16 . He (eat) his dinner when I (go) to see him.

6 . The Present Perfect Tense:

زمن المضارع التام :

- a . To form this tense, "have" or "has" is used followed by the past participle of the verb.

تكوين المضارع التام تستعمل has, have مع اسم المفعول . وللحصول على اسم المفعول راجع موضوع صال القياسية وللشاذة في نهاية الكتاب .

نبيه : تستعمل has, have مع I, you, we, they, we ومع الاسم الجمع . وتستعمل have مع it, she, he ومع الاسم المفرد .

ملاحظة : تعتبر has, have فعلين متساويين لا معنى لما اذا جاء بعدهما اسم مفعول ، ويكون المعنى لا .

المفعول . مثل : I have eaten an apple . أكلت تفاحة .

We have played volleyball . لعبنا كرة الطائرة . كُتب رسالة . He has written a letter .

- b . The present perfect tense is used:-

- 1 . to describe an action that finished in the past without mentioning an adverb of the past.

يُستعمل زمن المضارع التام :

لوصف حدث تم دون تذكير كلمة أو عبارة تدل على الماضي . امثلة :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| a . I have finished my work. | g. The police have arrested the thief. |
| b . The train has arrived. | h. She has bought a dress. |
| c . The bus has come. | i. It has become hot. |
| d . The bell has rung. | j. You have made a mistake. |
| e . The plane has landed. | k. He has taken his medicine. |
| f . Mother has cooked the food. | L. They have left for Sudan. |

- 2 . to describe an action that has just finished. The adverbs "just, already, yet" are usually used with this form.

٢ . ويُستعمل لوصف حدث تم قبل قليل ونستعمل عادة الظروف yet, already, just . امثلة :

- a . I have just written him a letter.
 b . The rain has just stopped.

لاحظ ان الظرف just (ويعني منذ لحظات) يذكر بعد has, have مباشرة.

c . I have found my lost watch already.

d . Tom has already got two tickets.

لاحظ ان الظرف already (ويعني الان) يُذكر في نهاية الجملة او بعد has, have مباشرة.

e . The police have not caught the thief yet.

f . Has the plane from Bahrain arrived yet?

لاحظ ان الظرف yet (ويعني لحد الان) يُستعمل في النفي والاستفهام.

تنبيه : الكلمات والعبارات till now, to this day, never, ever, lately, recently, recent تستعمل

عادة مع المضارع التام : امثلة :

a . Iraq has exported a lot of oil in recent years. في السنين الاخيرة.

b . My younger brother has never seen an elephant. فيل

c . I have not met him to this day.

d . Our neighbour has bought a new car recently. مؤخراً.

3 . to express an action that began at some point of time in the past and extends until the present. "Since" and "for" are usually used with this form.

٣ . يُستعمل المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث ابتدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى الوقت الحاضر . وتستعمل عادة كلمتي since و for مع هذه الصيغة . مثل :

a . I have not seen a good film since last month.

b . He has been in Egypt for the last two months.

* The use of "Since" and "For"

استعمال since و for :

a . "Since" is followed by a certain point of time. If a verb follows

"since", it may be past simple , but the main verb is usually present perfect.

كلمة since تعني (منذ) ويُذكر بعدها زمن محدد البداية إذ تستعمل since قبل كلمة o'clock واجزاءها مثل since half past two; since one o'clock وقبل ايام الاسبوع since Sunday والاشهر since July والسنين since 1972 وكلمة last مثل

since last winter; since last Friday; since last May; since last month; since last week since yesterday; since the end of the war; since Christmas; since breakfast;

since the beginning of the month.

تنبيه : اذا ذكر فعل بعد since يكون ماضيا بينما يكون الفعل الرئيس عادة مضارعا تاما .
مثل :

1 . I have not called on him since he arrived in Baghdad.